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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

Problems, progress, and activities of the agencies and organizations of the Maryland Governor's Committee for Migratory Labor are presented.

Effective health education should be developed to help migrants achieve better health conditions through their own activities and efforts. Housing and living conditions are improving under regulations adopted in 1959. Areas of concern in health and housing are that camps need to be prepared for opening at an earlier date because preoccupancy takes place, unscheduled freewheelers move in the camps and create overcrowding, provided space is overcrowded and abused, and a minority of growers circumvent rules. Residence restrictions exclude migrants from some of the most essential public welfare assistance. Care of migrants causes financial losses to hospitals during farm labor seasons. Summer schools for migrant children are being considered; a large share of the cost has to come from State or Federal funds. Little can be done for the education of migrant children until public interest is aroused and support is developed. Motor vehicle accidents of migrants are negligible in relation to the total accident problem. Criminal offences as a result of worker's behavior require much time from both State and local departments. Decrease in crime is attributed to police efforts at patrolling camps and other gathering places. There are no instances of transport, purchase, or use of narcotics by migrants.

Tables accompany sections of the report showing school enrollment; migrant recruitment according to age, sex, and race (native and Puerto Rican); economic loss by hospitals caring for migrants; and crime and accident statistics.

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CONCERN FOR AGRICULTURAL MIGRANTS IN MARYLAND

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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REPORT OF GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

1963

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CONCERN

FOR AGRICULTURAL MIGRANTS

IN MARYLAND

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Fifth Annual Report of

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

FEBRUARY 1, 1964

ED002355

STATE OF MARYLAND

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

HOLZAFFEL HALL
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MD. 20742

FRANCIS C. STARK
CHAIRMAN

February 1, 1964

The Honorable J. Millard Tawes
Governor of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor Tawes:

Transmitted herewith is the fifth annual report of the Governor's Committee for the Regulation and Study of Migratory Labor.

This report is an effort to portray the interests and concerns of some of the agencies and organizations represented in the Committee, in regard to agricultural migrants. Included are some problems that have been noted.

On behalf of the committee, it is a pleasure to submit this report and to relate our appreciation for the opportunity to serve.

Very truly yours,

Francis C. Stark

Francis C. Stark
Chairman

FCS:jf

Enclosure

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Professor of Vegetable Crops
University of Maryland

The chairman recognizes the cooperation and kindness of others, who assisted in various ways:

Dr. Edward Davens, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Health

Mr. Olonzo P. Fike, Housing Hygiene Training Consultant, Department of Health

Mr. Paul E. Huffington, Director of Instruction, Department of Education

Mr. Herman A. Hunter, Educational Secretary, Maryland Vegetable Growers Association

Rev. William H. Hughes, Catholic Rural Life Conference

Mrs. Margaret W. Kimble, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry

Capt. Paul J. Randall, Maryland State Police

Mr. Lloyd L. Simpkins, Secretary of State

Dr. Glenn J. Stadelbacher, Educational Secretary, Maryland Horticultural Society

Mr. Charles F. Yaeger, Jr., Supervisor, Farm Labor Program, Department of Employment Security

Migrant Ministers Give Idle Hands Things To Do

Robert F. Wright
Of The Times Staff

For generations, the Eastern Shore has been plagued by the late spring, locust-like invasion of migrant laborers from the South.

They brought with them not only crop-harvesting ability, but immorality, ignorance, and violence. When the time for their arrival comes, police officers grit their teeth and await the coming wife-beatings, knifings, breaking-and-enterings, and general disorder that comes by the busload with the migrant.

This year, things have been a little different. The officers have found that much of their teeth-gritting was pointless. The migrants just have not been causing the trouble they had in the past. A call to the Somerset County sheriff's office or the State Police verifies this. But why has it happened?

-:-

OVER THE WINTER, the migrants did not suddenly fold their switchblades, become pacifists, and join the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Nor did they change all of what some people call "their heathen ways."

A visit to Camp Somerset, five miles south of Princess Anne in Westover, gives a clue to why and how this has happened.

During the day, no screaming urchins are to be seen. After male migrants have eaten dinner, there are no convoys leaving for the nearest beer joint.

-:-

WHY? THEY have better things to do. There are now organized activities for children and grown-ups alike. The Migrant Minister, an arm of the Maryland Council of Churches which runs the camp, has seen to that.

For the youngsters (under seven), there is a child care center for daytime babysitting, run by Mrs. Marie Logan Handy, a local elementary school teacher. Mrs. Handy and her four assistants daily take care of as many as 30 children from sun up 'til sun down, thus enabling both parents to work.

-:-

IT ONLY COSTS 25 cents per day to leave a child. And, cheaper by the dozen, each additional child may be left at the center for only 15 cents a day.

According to Mrs. Handy, much of the food for the center comes from the Somerset County donable foods program, but some groceries still have to be bought. With a budget of only $300 annually, Mrs. Handy must shop judiciously. She brags that she has never bought any vegetables, as all those needed for the center are donated by friends. She asserts also that a good supply of citrus fruits are brought up from Florida by migrants at the beginning of each season, thus eliminating the purchase of lemons, oranges, and grapefruits during the first part of the summer.

-:-

MRS. RALPH O. DULANY of Dulany Foods Inc., Fruitland, has arranged for a variety of canned foods to be bought by the center at a considerable discount.

Helping Mrs. Handy with the children are Miss Kerlan Cottman, an English major-senior at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Sara Nutter, an elementary school teacher, and Mrs. Mazie Handy, a dietician who studied at Maryland State College, Princess Anne.

For the parents of the children, there is an impressive list of activities; church services, Sunday school, baseball, weekly dances, volleyball, horseshoes, card games, and courses in barbering, auto mechanics, and auto safety. In charge of all these activities is the Rev. S. S. Tatem of Princess Anne, assisted by Kenneth D. Butler, principal of Westover Elementary School Assisting Mr. Butler is migrant Billy Gregory and several others from the camp.

COACH OF WINNING TEAM. Billy Gregory (right) discusses future prospects of his softball team with Kenneth D. Butler, principal of the Westover Elementary School. The Camp Somerset team, newly organized, has won 3, lost 1.

-:-

BILLY GREGORY IS one of the cordinoators of the weekly dances for the younger folks, in addition to being coach of the newly-formed and quite successful softball team. Under Billy's piloting, the team has compiled a 3 win-1 loss record since its inception June 20. Coach Gregory praises the teamwork and hustle of the players, while Mr. Butler speaks of the throwing strength of the team.

Practices are held nearly every night, and more than 20 team members turn out regularly, supported by dozens of spectators. This is surprising for a community of 800, particularly when it must be remembered that each of the men on the team works a 10 or 12-hour day.

On Sunday mornings, the Rev. Tatem holds organized services in the activity hall of the camp. This early service is attended mostly by the younger migrants. Afterwards, the Rev. Tatem picks up his Bible and walks down the courtyard between two major tenant buildings. Here, he sees some of the older migrants peering out of windows and opened doors, so he begins his sermon for the day. Quickly and quietly, he is joined by dozens of the migrants, more than happy to attend his brand of service brought to their doors.

ANOTHER SIDELINE under the auspices of the Rev. Tatem is a series of skits put on by some of the camp's teenagers.

To appeal to the men not spry enough to take part in softball or volleyball games, there is horseshoe pitching. While these men are in the horseshoe pits, their wives are occupied in one of the evening card games. Babysitting for these older couples is provided by some of the younger migrants, who organize primary games for children.

The weekly barbering course is taught by Charles Stewart of Princess Anne. Presently, about 15 migrants attend the Wednesday night instructions, held at Mr. Stewart's.

Assistant County Agent Leon Johnson instructs 22 migrants regularly in an auto safety course The purpose of the course is to prevent accidents by teaching the migrants Maryland highway laws.

Another 15 migrants attend weekly sessions in auto mechanics, taught by William Horsey of Westover. Like the other courses, it is open to all migrants at no cost and with all equipment provided by the organizers of the camp, the Maryland Council of Churches and its branch, the Migrant Ministers, of which the Rev. Tatem is a member.

-:-

FOR SEVERAL DECADES, the Maryland Council of Churches has done as much, if not more for the migrant laborer than any other group, including the owners of the camp, the Somerset County Truck Growers Association. True, the SCTGA has provided the migrant with jobs and a roof over his head, but the Council of Churches provided an outlet for the migrants' pent-up emotions.

According to Mr. Butler, the philosophy of the activities and courses is "all work and no play etc." combined with the thought that "idle hands are the tools of the devil." In the words of Mrs. Dulany, the Migrant Minister is "one of the most important things that has happened to the migrant in years." Mrs. Dulany is an authority, too; she visited the child care center at Camp Hurlock during the 1920's. That center was the first in Maryland, and was operated by the Woman's Corp of Home Missions, later a part of the Maryland Council of Churches. Mrs. Dulany is also vice chairwoman of the Tri-County Migrant Committee.

INSPECTS CENTER. The Rev. Samuel A. Snyder, head of the Migrant Ministers, watches as Kerlan Cottman offers babies a bottle at Child Care Center, Camp Somerset.

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SAYS THE REV. Samuel A. Snyder, head of the Migrant Ministers, the purpose of the program "is to help the migrant fulfill his potential, and to help his children to become more useful citizens." Is it working?

Apparently so, according to Mr. Butler and C. O. Burns of Princess Anne. These two men point out that the migrants in the age group from 19 to 25 are predominantly high school graduates, a far cry from the illiterate migrant of just a few years ago. Mr. Burns, who works for the Somerset County Board of Education, is chairman of the Tri-County Migrant Committee and representative of the Presbyterian Church of the New Castle Presbytery to the Migrant Committee of the Maryland Council of Churches.

Mr. Butler also points out that while he does not know how many of the migrants have children attending college, he knows of two families that have two children each in college.

These improved conditions for the migrants are showing up in other ways, Mr. Butler says. At Camp Somerset, there is a crew leader who has charge of two crews. With the average crew about 75 strong, this is quite a responsibility. But, Mr. Butler adds, this crew leader also has a crew in North Carolina and another in New York. To add more to his stature is the fact that he arranges all his crew's work himself, thus easing the load on the camp management.

-:-

Mr. Butler says that at another camp he knows a crew leader who is constantly causing a few raised eyebrows amongst employers. This leader not only asks for the jobs and then about the conditions his men must work under, but also asks as many questions as the farmers, much to their chagrin.

Another way this program of the Migrant Ministers is showing up is in the number of illiterates in the camp. States Mr. Butler, "The problem of illiteracy is so slight that we have chosen not to bother with reading classes until next season."

Meanwhile, the economic importance of the migrant is growing by proverbial leaps and bounds. The figures are not available for Maryland, but in New York last year migrants were paid a total of $25 million, of which 85 per cent was spent in the areas where it was earned. While the earnings in this state undoubtedly differ from those of New York, the percentage of earnings spent locally is probably nearly the same.

-:-

AND THE MIGRANT'S earnings are not going for the support

of John Barleycorn, either. A check with the Somerset County sheriff's office shows that as of late July, only two arrests have been made at Camp Somerset this year, compared with nine at the same date last year. That is only 22 per cent as many. A desk sergeant at the Salisbury State Police Barracks says that while the exact number of arrests made both years is hopelessly buried in the stack of records, "a definite drop" has been noticed in the number of arrests at the camp.

So strides are being made by the Maryland Council of Churches in raising the standards at Camp Somerset, the largest in the state. And after all these years of hard work, including converting the camp from a prisoner of war camp, the Migrant Ministers are ready to take a little pat on the back, but no one knows of the job accomplished.

"One of the weakest parts of the program is that there is little opportunity to tell the general public of the program at Westover. It is a fine one, but probably not 100 people in the area know about it," Mr. Burns exclaims.

So there it is; the Migrant Ministers and the migrants themselves deserve a round of applause. First class citizenship, here comes the migrant.

CHILDREN PLAY. Children of migrants are given expert care in the Child Care Center at Camp Somerset for only 25 cents a day. The center is run by the Migrant Ministers, a branch of the Maryland Council of Churches.

BACKGROUND

The General Assembly of Maryland in 1959 enacted Joint Resolution No. 9 creating a permanent committee to be appointed by Governor Tawes for the regulation and study of migratory labor in Maryland. The committee report of 1962 delineated progress made since its inception. Standards of housing were adopted, and the problems of health, education, welfare, emergency relief, and transportation were studied.

One result of the work of the Governor's Committee has been the splendid relationship existing and the coordination achieved among representatives of all state agencies and organizations interested in migratory labor in Maryland. This has been beneficial in terms of an efficient and smooth operation of the migratory labor program throughout the state.

Dr. Paul E. Nystrom served as chairman of the Committee during the first four years, and accolades are extended to him for the coalescence of energies of the agencies and groups represented on the committee. Dr. Nystrom retired as Director, Agricultural Extension Service, and resigned from the Committee on Migratory Labor in January 1963. The present chairman was named in July. The committee held one meeting, in October.

The present report is intended to appraise the reader of problems, progress and activities of certain of the member agencies and organizations comprising the Governor's Committee for Migratory Labor.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Table 1. Number of Migrants Recruited by the Department of Employment Security, by Counties, 1963.

Counties	Crews	Men	Women	Children	Total Migrant Workers	Contract Porto Ricans	Total
Worcester	22	359	182	149	541		
Somerset	25	687	315	267	1002		
Wicomico	14	199	113	74	312		
Dorchester	31	650	245	225	895		
Caroline	24	359	152	105	511		
Talbot	5	111	108	28	219		
Kent	3	64	29	16	93	118	
Cecil						133	
Baltimore	4	187	45	14	232		
Frederick	3	93	29	13	122	16	
Harford	2	38	20	1	58		
Carroll	1	30	9	22	39		
Washington	11	219	32	15	251	52	
Total	145	2996	1279	929	4275 +	319	= 4594
					Special Recruitment from Louisiana		154
					Total Used in Maryland		4748

Table 2. Number of Migrants from Louisiana, for Work on Tobacco, 1963.

County	Workers
Charles	16
Anne Arundel	11
Calvert	48
Prince George's	75
St. Mary's	4
Total	154

Table 3. Number of Native and Porto Rican Migrants Employed in Maryland, 1953-1963

Year	Native Migrants	Porto Ricans	Total
1953	8124	396	8520
1954	7674	277	7951
1955	7402	214	7616
1956	6367	86	6453
1957	7270	257	7527
1958	8534	366	8900
1959	7453	406	7859
1960	4441	186	4627
1961	5612	239	5851
1962	4737	172	4909
1963	4429	319	4748

HEALTH AND HOUSING

Report of the State Department of Health

Status of Health Services to Migrants

This has been reviewed in previous reports. In general, the same health services available to local residents are also available to agricultural migrants. This includes certification under the State Medical Care Program* for the indigent and medically indigent, if this is necessary in the County Health Officer's judgment under the provisions for medical indigency. Also it includes hospitalization in State tuberculosis hospitals or state mental hospitals when indicated--pending return to such a hospital in the worker's own State under the reciprocal agreements with other States.

The big unsolved problem is meeting the cost of acute general hospital care. Efforts to devise an insurance scheme have met with no success and are not likely to do so. The question of paying for hospital care for this group under the State Hospital In-Patient Program (State Health Department) has been raised repeatedly. Currently the matter of purchasing such hospital care for Maryland residents out-of-state is under consideration, and vice versa for non-residents on a reciprocal basis.

Some Maryland general hospitals have calculated their annual losses from caring for migrants and in a few instances this is a substantial sum. However, the figures are open to question since the

* Home and Office Medical Care, certain dental care, and pharmacy services.

definition of what constitutes an agricultural migrant is quite diffuse and confusing and even if the definition is sharply confined to out-of-state migrants, it is frequently difficult to identify such individuals with accuracy.

Need for More Effective Health Education

If health conditions- both personal and environmental- among the agricultural migrants are to be improved, more attention must be devoted to assisting these people achieve health by their own activities and efforts. It is also essential that health services provided for migrants be accompanied by appropriate health education activities, if the services are to be of value. As was so ably pointed out by Thomas E. Roberson, Health Education Consultant, Migrant Health Section, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in a report of a field visit to the camps in Frederick in 1962:

> "Effective health education begins with the interest of people in improving their conditions of living and aims at developing within them a sense of responsibility for their own health as individuals and members of families, as well as members of the community."

While this statement is true for health education for any group, it is even more crucial when one considers the migrant. Too often health education endeavors are based upon middle class values and vocabulary rather than upon the educational level, the needs and interests, and the motivations of the migrant. Developing effective health education techniques for migrants is extremely difficult but without a successful educational program, we cannot expect long-lasting, significant results.

Maryland Migratory Labor Housing Program -Observations and Concerns

The fourth full season of operation of migratory labor camps under the standards of the regulations, adopted October 30, 1959, by the State Board of Health and Mental Hygiene, has just come to a close. Much improvement in living conditions has been accomplished during this period. The most significant change has been the provision of adequate and safe water supplies and sewage disposal systems for a large majority of camps.

A number of camp owners have seen fit to go beyond the minimal standards set forth in the regulations and have installed hot and cold running water in the toilet and bathing areas. This is indeed a commendable accomplishment.

One of the outstanding features of the migrant housing hygiene program has been the excellent cooperation of the county health officers and sanitarians in the adminstration of the enforcement phase and the close working relationship of the various state agencies involved in the migrant program.

The regulations, as adopted, seem to be workable and enforceable. By adherence to the principles set forth, there does not seem to be undue hardship in complying with the requirements, neither does there appear to be a legalizing of substandard conditions. This is a difficult norm to achieve, and it was reached through careful planning prior to the adoption of the regulations.

Although much progress has been made, there yet remain areas of concern, which given due consideration, should enrich the program. These concerns are as follows:

1. Camps should be prepared for opening at an earlier date so as to allow the approving authority to conduct the necessary water sampling prior to the opening of the camp. It is reported that a number of facilities are occupied long in advance of requests for these services, making it impossible to complete testing before occupancy occurs.

2. The problem of "free-wheelers" is increasing, and tends to weaken the structure of the entire program due to occupancy without the knowledge and approval of the approving authority. Compliance with the regulations is difficult to achieve in this type of housing due to lack of understanding by the owners of the benefits derived from providing decent housing for the workers.

3. Overcrowding and abuse of provided space is of increasing concern since "free-wheelers" learn of the better housing enjoyed in approved camps and these people move in with friends of other crews, with the result that camps already filled to capacity become over-crowded. Also, it has been noted that in dormitories with beds properly spaced, the beds have been moved to one end of the facility to provide recreation space in the other end of the sleeping quarters. This is difficult to control.

4. In the screening of labor at its source, more emphasis seems indicated to place responsibility on crew leaders for the proper use of provided facilities.

5. New methods for communicating with the migrant need to be developed, so as to promote the desire for improving himself as a

citizen, and to impress upon him the need for taking more responsibility in the proper use and care of equipment and facilities.

There must be this shifting of responsibility because of the extreme shortage of personnel to adequately enforce the regulations.

6. There is a minority of growers who are apparently attempting to circumvent the regulations by various methods. As the migrant housing program progresses, it is hoped this minority will decrease in size because of the stigma that attaches to this type of violator.

Olonzo P. Fike, FAPHA
Housing Hygiene Training Consultant

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Report of the State Department of Public Welfare

The Department of Public Welfare, established by law as the central coordinating and directing agency of all welfare activities, carries out this responsibility within the legal framework governing its social services. These services furnish money to individuals and families in order that they may purchase the essentials of living; encourage self-care, self-support and stable family life; protect the child who is not capable of protecting himself when his parents relinquish his care to others; provide substitute plans for the child who no longer has an own home or whose parents, because of their inadequacies, cannot give him the care and affection he needs; plan permanent separation of the child from his natural parents through adoption where his legal status becomes that of "own child" to his adoptive parents; provide custody for the child found delinquent by the court and while in custody prepare him for return to his own family and community through training; for this same child when discharged from the Juvenile Institution supervises him during his adjustment back into the community; assists communities in appraising and coordinating efforts in preventing or solving the problem of delinquency and help parents who are neglecting their children to correct the problem causing the neglect and improve the home situation in order that the child can remain with them.

Agricultural migrants brought to Maryland may need all or some of the social services the department offers, but the residence restrictions specified within certain of the laws governing the service exclude them from some of the most essential services.

The child abandoned in Maryland by parents who are migrant laborers will be provided for. The delinquent child will be given custody and training. The neglecting parents can be helped to correct the problem causing the neglect but the able-bodied parent who, through no fault of his own, is unemployed cannot be furnished money to purchase the essentials of living for his family because he does not meet the residence requirements specified in the law (Art. 88A, Sec. 17, Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 Ed.).

The State Department of Public Welfare has concern for the social and economic problems of the migrant laborer, the same as it has for all other individuals and families when in Maryland. The legal limitation prescribed for some of the social services for which it has responsibility prevents it from implementing this concern.

EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

Report of the State Department of Education

The status of education for children of migrant workers has not changed appreciably during the past several years. Two aspects of the formal education of these children should be considered.

The first has to do with the educational opportunities available to children of migrant workers during the summer months when they are in the state, largely on the Lower Eastern Shore, in appreciable numbers. County school superintendents generally feel no acute need for special school programs during the summer since the residence of most individuals is quite short. In certain areas, however, notably in Camp Somerset at Westover, the concentration of migrant children may justify some type of summer school program. The excellent work of the day-care center in this camp emphasizes the need of extended educational opportunities to children, at least to the age of 12. The per capita cost of establishing schools for migrant workers, even in areas where sufficient numbers are living, is far too great for local school systems to assume; hence, before any real progress in providing even remedial school programs can be made for these children, a large share of the cost must come from state or federal funds, or both. Such a program at the Camp Somerset could well be established in view of the close proximity of the fine facilities at the Westover Consolidated School.

The second aspect of the education of the migrant child deals with his presence in Maryland during the time schools are in session. For approximately 10 years the State Department of Education, through the cooperation of local pupil personnel supervisors, has tabulated the number of children of migrant workers enrolled. The early tabulations showed a number of such children enrolling in late spring prior to the closing of schools. In recent years, with changing crop patterns and the tendency of migrant workers to remain in the South at least until near the close of these sessions, no children of migrant workers have been reported enrolling in the schools in the spring. Enrollment in the early fall weeks has, until this year, steadily decreased. This number declined from over 300 children in 1950 to a low of 188 in 1961. The report for the fall of 1963 shows a slight increase to 241 children. This increase is largely accounted for by the 36 children in Frederick County, which had previously reported none. All of the Eastern Shore counties, except Somerset, showed a slight or marked decrease in migrant enrollments. Somerset County showed a marked increase over the previous years, perhaps due largely to the fine facilities at Camp Somerset and the crop situation in the area.

The supervisors of pupil personnel in the various counties are encouraged to see that all children of migrant workers are enrolled in school during the weeks of their stay in Maryland. Normally, no migrant children remain in the schools after the middle of November. Many pupil personnel workers visit the labor camps two to three weeks prior to opening of school, to advise parents to get children ready for school and to give information on transportation, attendance hours, etc. An emerging pattern in some school systems, particularly Somerset, is to hold meetings of teachers who work with migrants to give the teachers

special help and materials in dealing with fairly large numbers of such children in their classes. This year, for the first time in recent years, migrant children in one school (Westover) presented attendance problems. In one case, court action was employed to enforce the attendance law. In general, however, the attitude of school people toward migrant children is very favorable. Mr. Charles O. Burns, Jr., the Supervisor of Pupil Personnel in Somerset County, quotes the following comments from various schools where such children are enrolled:

> Westover Consolidated School-"The relationship between these migrants and the school was not favorable at all. We could have had better cooperation. The parents should be more informed of the importance of getting and keeping the children in school."
>
> Mt. Vernon School #2-"The migrants that had been enrolled in this school seemed to take a keen interest in their work. At one P.T.A. meeting one of the parents attended and found it quite enjoyable. The attendance was regular except for one family."
>
> Greenwood School-"The six children in our school were all members of a family that have been coming here for years. Cooperation was fine. Academic ability average or a little below."
>
> Somerset High School-"All of the above listed migrants attending this school were friendly, cooperative and neat in appearance. Many did not bring a transfer slip from the previous school attended."

Table 4 lists the number of migrant children enrolled in the respective school systems in the fall of 1963.

Continued public interest in and support of better educational opportunities for migrant children is essential not only in the areas where such children are, but in the entire State. Up to this time no really effective means of getting this interest has been developed. Until such interest and support are developed, little can be done within the boundaries of the respective school areas where such children are present.

Table 4. Number of Migrant Children Enrolled in Public Schools, Maryland, 1963.

County	Students
Caroline	5
Dorchester	17
Frederick	36
Harford	2
Somerset	88
Washington	8
Wicomico	39
Worcester	46
Total	241

YOUTH AND ADULT EDUCATION

Report of the Cooperative Extension Service

Program conducted for the education of migrant youth, 1958-1963, Somerset Labor Camp, Westover.

1. Cooperated with representatives of public and private agencies in developing plans and providing facilities for Child Care Center in compliance with the Maryland State Department of Health regulations governing group day care of children eight months to seven years of age.

    a. Assisted in establishing Child Care Center for a total capacity of 51, with 30 in average daily attendance.

    b. Made contacts in interest of securing needed facilities and equipment.

    c. Secured Director for Child Care Center and made recommendations for employment of other supervisory personnel.

    d. Counseled with Director of Child Care Center relative to identifying the needs of youth in terms of developmental tasks, planning appropriate learning experiences, and in the effective use of facilities and equipment.

    e. Recruited and trained members of homemakers' clubs to serve as hostesses at Child Care Center during tour of Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor.

2. Organized a 4-H Labor Camp Club (Orange Jets 4-H Club) to provide educational learning experiences for sixteen migrant youths ten to sixteen years of age.

    a. Trained two volunteer migrant adult leaders to assist in planning and conducting 4-H Club program.

    b. Made effective use of previously trained adult and junior leaders in conducting 4-H Club program.

    c. Provided information on clothing construction and foods and nutrition.

    d. Invited 4-H Club member to attend meeting of migrant youth to show completed clothing projects and to discuss personal rewards of five years of 4-H Club membership.

e. Used previously trained 4-H Club members to teach clothing construction skills and to assist in planning and conducting Dress Revue with fourteen participants.

3. Furnished selected books to migrant youth.

4. Counseled with migrant youth on career exploration and importance of school attendance.

5. Stimulated county concern for the problems of migrant youth and encouraged their acceptance in the community.

   a. Provided leadership in planning and assisted adult 4-H leader in conducting a recreational activity for 75 migrant families and youth-made recreational equipment of the county Extension office available.

   b. Wesley Homemakers' Club sponsored a Fellowship Hour to create wholesome relationships between migrant and local families.

   c. Mt. Vernon Homemakers' Club extended invitations to migrant youth to attend local church and Sunday School.

   d. 4-H Club groups extended invitations to migrant youth to attend regular meetings and to visit in home of members.

6. Took a migrant girl to visit people responsible for operation of Somerset Labor Camp.

7. Held periodic conferences with representatives of other agencies and organizations to identify needs and plan educational programs for migrant youth.

8. Served as chairman of the Tri-County Migrant Ministry Committee (Somerset, Wicomico and Worchester Counties), 1958-1963, to identify the educational needs of youth and problems effecting the welfare of migrant families. Developed an action program for effective problem solution.

<u>Plans for continued educational work with migrant youth-1964:</u>

1. Conduct special interest meetings with migrant youth.

   a. Safety.

   b. Sanitation.

   c. Storage (perishable and staple food supplies).

   d. Clothing.

   e. Foods and nutrition.

2. Individual counseling with migrant youth on problems of special interest.

    a. Grooming.

    b. Child care (baby sitting).

    c. Career exploration.

    d. Health.

3. Organize 4-H Club and develop program in accordance with expressed needs and interests of migrant youth.

4. Recruit and train volunteer migrant leaders to assist in educational program.

5. Continue cooperation with other public and private agencies to promote educational programs for migrant youth.

Mrs. Omega M. Jones
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent
Somerset County, Maryland

Program Conducted for Education of Adults

Situation

Most of the soils in the county are fertile and the climate is conducive to the production of many vegetable crops such as string beans, tomatoes, white potatoes and other crops having heavy labor demands during the harvesting period. The production of these vegetable crops increased in previous years until the labor force in the county was not sufficient to harvest the crops. It therefore became necessary to seek labor from other states.

A vast number of workers migrated from Florida into the county. This migration of labor has brought some immorality, ignorance and violence, which created a social problem--no one wanted to be associated with them. They are usually identified by their appearance or their diction.

Many migrants do not work on the same farm on successive days. Mobility is important, and migrants, generally, are unfamiliar with Maryland motor vehicle laws.

Procedure

Several years ago the Maryland Council of Churches saw a need for education and training of migrant workers. A Child Care Center was established at Camp Somerset, Westover, the largest labor camp in the county. A staff of four provides services to approximately 30 children daily while their mothers worked in the fields.

The program grew so that a camp manager was employed this summer to carry on an educational and recreational program for the migrants and their families. As a result of a series of planning meetings the following courses were offered:

1. Barbering
2. Mechanics
3. Automobile Safety

The barbering and mechanics classes were taught by two local 4-H Club leaders employed by the Maryland Council of Churches. The barbering course was to teach new techniques and to improve barbering skill. The auto mechanics course was to improve skill in minor repairs and trouble shooting, should their car stop on the highway.

Twenty-two migrants attended the automobile safety class taught by the Extension Agent and the camp manager. This program stressed accident reduction and Maryland highway laws. The frequent movement of migrants underscores the importance of safety. It was pointed out that many traffic accidents can be prevented by a courteous attitude while traveling. A local automobile dealer gave demonstrations on engine operation.

Crew leaders found the illiterate laborer was no longer wanted, due to the special skills necessary for harvesting and grading of produce. A survey conducted at Camp Somerset showed 51% of the 160 migrants in the 19-25 age group were high school graduates, and 4 were attending college. This is a far cry from the illiterate migrant of just a few years ago.

The program at the camp was as follows:

Auto Mechanics - - - - - - - - - - -Monday
Auto Safety- - - - - - - - - - - - -Tuesday
Barbering- - - - - - - - - - - - - -Wednesday
Social Activities- - - - - - - - - -Thursday
Movies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Saturday
Religious & Social Activities- - - -Sunday

The recreational activity consisted of softball, horse shoes, basketball, volleyball and other games. Billy Gregory was coach of the newly formed and quite successful softball team. Under Billy's leadership, the team compiled a 13-1 record, losing only to Snow Hill.

Leon Johnson
Assistant County Agent
Somerset County

ACCIDENTS AND CRIME

Report of the Maryland State Police

Specific information concerning the seasonal farm labor situation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, involving police observations and actions, is given below. The bulk of the migratory labor force is concentrated on the Delmarva Peninsula during the summer months.

From the standpoint of arrest, it must be emphasized that statistics represent only a fairly accurate approximation since neither this department nor the local authorities make any distinction in their records between the handling of migrant offenses and those of other violators.

Throughout an eight-county Eastern Shore area, including Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester Counties, which comprise Troop D, a maximum number of 3,678 migrant workers have been listed this season in various labor facilities. At this writing, 592 remain actively engaged in farm or crop processing work. Of the maximum number 616 are identified as Puerto Ricans while the remainder are Negroes (Table 5).

The workers have been housed in 89 camps and facilities in the Troop area. It is estimated that approximately 45% of the laborers engaged in crop work in Kent County have been camped in Delaware; the majority have been Puerto Ricans (Table 6).

To date, in 1963, this department and local authorities have been concerned with migrants as noted.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Percentage-wise, the accident picture may be considered fairly negligible in relation to both the total accident problem and the total number of workers frequenting the area. Fortunately, there were no fatal accidents recorded in 1963. In the Troop area, a total of eight personal injury collisions were investigated and 21 of a property-damage nature. In no cases were equipment violations, said to be wide spread in migrant vehicles, the cause of an accident. In no case did an accident involve a bus or truck loaded with workers. The most common violations involved in the 29 total accidents were (1) speed, and (2) operating while under the influence of alcohol. It is noted that the experience of 1963 approximates that of 1962 (Table 7).

Criminal Offenses

It is in this area that both State and local departments have been required to devote much time as a result of the workers' behavior. In 1963, 314 offenses were perpetrated by the migrants, 42 of which were crimes of a serious nature. Obviously, many man-hours of investigation were necessary to effect closure of these cases. Very significantly, it is noted that during 1962, a total of 484 offenses were investigated, 57 of which were serious crimes. Despite the lesser number of workers this season, other factors must have been responsible for this decrease in the crime rate (Tables 8 and 9).

Narcotic Traffic

On the basis of observation and records, there have been no instances of narcotics transport, purchase, or use by migrants. In no known crimes was there any indication that narcotics was a contributing factor. As a matter of fact, narcotics have not been a problem with these people over the years.

Unusual Occurrences

Only one such occurrence is on record. Involved is the Trappe Frozen Foods Company, a processor of vegetables at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland; normally, the firm hires 125 local, colored people. During the early part of 1963 the employees accepted a union as their arbitrator. By August 17, picketing began after the workers had left their jobs over wage and working condition demands. The company responded by hiring replacement employees (all migrants) from a labor camp at Hurlock. On August 21, a migrant bus containing 14 passengers attempted to traverse the picket lines. While still out on the highway the vehicle was pelted with large rocks, causing injury to 12 migrants, who were treated and released at Easton Memorial Hospital. Some 18 persons have since been arrested for the crimes. Through observation by this department and by plant security, no further violence has occurred. At this writing, the strike is still in effect with the migrants continuing to supply the labor force. The validity in using seasonal help in this situation is presently being tested.

Economic Loss to Hospitals

An interesting digression from police involvement with the migrant labor situation concerns the financial loss suffered by hospitals through treatment of ailments and of injuries, both within and without the camps. Our personnel are particularly aware of this problem as many investigations center at the hospital. While deficits suffered from year to year fluctuate, it may be stated that each institution averages a yearly loss of several thousand dollars (Table 10).

Summary

It appears, from general observation, that there has been a lesser number of migrant laborers during this season as opposed to 1962 and

other years. This may be attributed to the severe effect on the crops by a predominately dry summer. Faced by such conditions, many groups moved in and out of the State during the early part of the season. For those who stayed there was less work; therefore, with less pay they were restricted more to spending their income in an effort to subsist than to gamble or buy intoxicants. This could be a factor in the reduction of serious crimes. Another factor worthy of mention is the effort exerted by this and local police departments in the patrolling of camps and other gathering places. Not to be excepted is the effort of the Department of Employment Security which, through assigning a larger staff, has year-by-year provided closer scrutiny in selecting crews and crew leaders and has more closely supervised the placement and quartering of the workers. Finally, the efforts of this committee in effecting better housing, working and sanitary conditions is notably in evidence on the Eastern Shore.

In conclusion, and as in past years, experience with the migrant labor movement convinces us that they contribute at a very negligible rate to highway accidents and serious crime. Considerable hours are spent by both State and local departments in the investigation of minor crimes during the seasonal period.

Col. Carey Jarman, Superintendent
Maryland State Police

Capt. Paul Randall, Commander
Troop D, Easton, Maryland

October 19, 1963

Table 5. Approximate Migrant Inhabitants in Eight Eastern Shore Counties

Kent County	595	(*)
Queen Anne's County	90	
Talbot County	420	
Caroline County	639	
Dorchester County	950	
Wicomico County	237	
Somerset County	217	
Worcester County	530	
Total	3678	

(*) Approximately 45% of this number are housed at a Middletown, Delaware labor camp; Puerto Ricans comprise the majority of them.

Table 6. Number of Migrant Camps and Facilities in Eight Eastern Shore Counties

Kent County	3	(*)
Queen Anne's County	0	
Talbot County	6	
Caroline County	26	
Dorchester County	12	
Wicomico County	20	
Somerset County	10	
Worcester County	12	
Total	89	

(*) Approximately 45% of a total of 595 migrants working in this county are housed at a Middletown, Delaware labor camp.

Table 7. Motor Vehicle Accident Experience-Migrants

	1962	1963
Fatal Accidents		
Kent County	0	0
Queen Anne's County	0	0
Talbot County	0	0
Caroline County	0	0
Dorchester County	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0
Somerset County	1	0
Worcester County	0	0
Totals:	1 (*)	0
Personal Injury Accidents		
Kent County	0	1
Queen Anne's County	0	1
Talbot County	0	1
Caroline County	2	0
Dorchester County	0	2
Wicomico County	2	1
Somerset County	4	1
Worcester County	0	1
Totals:	8	8
Property Damage Accidents		
Kent County	0	1
Queen Anne's County	0	0
Talbot County	1	1
Caroline County	8	6
Dorchester County	1	4
Wicomico County	1	2
Somerset County	2	4
Worcester County	0	3
Totals:	13	21

(*) This accident involved one vehicle and a lone migrant.

Table 8. Criminal Offenses-Migratory Workers for the Year 1962

Offense	Caro-line	Tal-bot	Dorch.	Q.A.	Kent	Wico.	Somer.	Worc.	Total
Assault & A&B	14	16	24	0	1	22	11	8	96
Assault on Officer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Concealed Weapon	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	8	24
Disorderly Conduct	3	5	18	0	0	25	0	0	51
Disturb Peace	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Drunk-Disorderly	4	34	11	0	0	25	37	32	143
Drunk on Highway	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fugitive - Murder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Larceny - grand	1	3	2	0	0	6	0	0	12
Larceny - petty	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	8
Malic. Destr. Prop.	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	10
Non-support	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	9
Poss. Untaxed liquor	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	11
Resisting Arrest	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
Trespassing	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Unauth. Use M.V.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vagrancy	2	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	14
Forgery	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	6
Gambling	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	1	26
Break. & Enter.	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	13
False Pretense	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	8
Indecent Exposure	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Investigation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fugitives-routine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Larc. after Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholic sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contrib. Delinq.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Assault w/i kill	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Escape - road gang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
False statement to welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	49	87	68	1	1	166	50	62	484

Table 9. Criminal Offenses-Migratory Workers for the Year 1963

Offense	Caro-line	Tal-bot	Dorch.	Q.A.	Kent	Wico.	Somer.	Worc.	Total
Assault & A&B	29	3	14	0	1	20	10	6	83
Assault on Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concealed Weapon	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	2	12
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	19
Disturb Peace	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Drunk-Disorderly	2	1	7	0	0	20	30	22	82
Drunk on Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fugitive - Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny - grand	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Larceny - petty	5	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	16
Malic. Destr. Prop.	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Non-support	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Poss. Untaxed liquor	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Trespassing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unauth. Use M.V.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	2	0	0	16	2	0	20
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gambling	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Break. & Enter.	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	6	14
False Pretense	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	7
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fugitives-routine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Larc. after Trust	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alcoholic sales	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contrib. Delinq.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Assault w/i kill	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Escape - road gang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False statement to welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Totals	42	12	47	0	1	127	43	42	314

Table 10. Economic Loss by Hospitals Caring for Migrants in Eight Eastern Shore Counties

	1962	1963
KENT - QUEEN ANNE'S HOSPITAL:		
Chestertown, Maryland	(a)	(a)
EASTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:		
Easton, Maryland	$ 9,663.00	$5,842.00 (b)
CAMBRIDGE - MARYLAND HOSPITAL:		
Cambridge, Maryland	$ 6,600.00	$8,000.00 (c)
PENINSULA GENERAL HOSPITAL:		
Salisbury, Maryland	$14,000.00	$9,000.00 (d)
McCREADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:		
Crisfield, Maryland	(e)	(e)

(a) Can only approximate a loss since 1957 of $3,501.11.

(b) Figures based upon fiscal year, 1 July to 30 June; since July 1, 1963, loss put at $5,137.00. The 1962/3 period represents an all-time low.

(c) Based upon calendar year; '63 figure is estimate.

(d) Based upon calendar year; '63 figure represents nine month period.

(e) Estimate several hundred dollars per year; it should be noted that the majority of cases are taken to Peninsula General despite the greater distance involved.

THE MIGRANT MINISTRY OF THE MARYLAND COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The Maryland Council of Churches has developed a ministry to the agricultural migrants in Maryland that provides pastoral care for many migrants each summer. This Migrant Ministry has attempted to provide services of worship, recreation, pastoral counseling, and referral service to as many migrants and their families as can be reached by staff members.

This ministry is concentrated in four major areas of the state. The staff includes three chaplains, a community services worker, a child care center staff of four persons, and many volunteers.

In the counties of Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline a chaplain served 24 camps with volunteer teams of 75 lay people assisting in services, recreation and religious education.

In Somerset County, the chaplain's work was greatly aided by the Camp Somerset Child Care Center. The Center was in operation for the fifth year. A total of 1,155 days of child care were given to a total of 73 children enrolled for the nine-week period. In addition, a Community Services Worker was employed to relate the Center and the Community services to the migrant families. Courses in auto mechanics and barbering were offered the men, with sewing and homemaking for the women.

In Frederick County, a chaplain served with a large number of volunteers. Arrangements were made for a playroom situation with over 40 children. A teacher in special education gave several hours per

week for informal classes. Girls and mothers in the migrant camps were given instructions in sewing by the volunteers. The chaplain also cooperated with the first migrant health project set up under a grant from the U. S. Public Health Service. The chief sponsor of this project was the National Council of Negro Women.

In Carroll County, the United Church Women sponsored improvement programs for the migrant camps. Recreational equipment was given and volunteers arranged story hours, parties and picnics for the children.

The Migrant Ministry arranged for the Planned Parenthood Association of Baltimore to extend its services to migrant women who desired them. The mobile unit of the Association was used in several counties and the response to this program was very encouraging.

A total of 1,500 migrant persons were reached in one way or another by the Maryland Council of Churches' Migrant Ministry in 1963.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MINISTRY TO MIGRANT WORKERS

Our purpose in 1963, was to work with the migrant workers from Puerto Rico. We thought that because the culture from which we stem had common roots, we would be able to reach these people, communicate with them, and thus be of assistance while they were residents of the United States, during the various harvest seasons.

For this purpose we enlisted the aid of Seminarians, students for the priest-hood, four in number. They were scheduled to visit the migrant workers on a regular basis, the appeal always being to our common religious background.

Our first visit was made to the Three Springs Fisheries just outside of Frederick, which commonly employs a dozen Puerto Ricans from April to November. We were introduced to the workers and the camp itself by Mr. Kremer of the Department of Employment Security. Our first visit lasted about an hour. We were tolerated and viewed suspiciously by the workers themselves. Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of the Three Springs Fisheries, gave us a tour of the place and explained that every opportunity was given to these individuals to associate themselves with the Catholic Church at Carrollton Manor. He provided bus transportation. Father Joseph Thorning, pastor of the church, who is an expert in Latin American affairs, made every effort to communicate with these workers. They resisted, however, the many overtures made by Father Thorning and Mr. Thomas. We had an opportunity to survey the accommodations for the workers and found them to be

most satisfactory. Toilet and shower facilities and air conditioners for the summer months were in evidence. During the visit we learned that one of the workers was in Frederick Hospital. We visited him and witnessed the fine treatment he was receiving. Certainly we thought this indicative of the success the Committee has had in providing for hospital care.

The next visit of this same group was to the Ten Oaks Nurseries, near Clarksville, Maryland. Here the Seminarians were refused admittance to the camp. Discouraged, they discontinued their efforts. They, themselves, suggested that next year we enlist the aid of Seminarians from all over the State and have them continue the project, which we feel must be ultimately successful if we but keep at it, and plans will be made for such a project.

Father Henry J. Hughes
Catholic Chaplain
Spring Grove Hospital

STATEMENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE AND D. C. AFL-CIO

The Maryland State and District of Columbia, AFL-CIO, as well as all organized labor, is vitally interested in migrant labor and attendant situations that have arisen and may continue to arise. We stand for the advancement of all people in health, education and welfare--regardless of race, creed or residence. We are desirous that the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor can and will do many things for the betterment of the migrant's way of life.

Organized labor voices strong objection, however, to the employment of migrant laborers by processors to keep plants operating, when the local employees of that plant have resorted to a strike and a picket line to obtain greater benefits of employment. We feel the employment of migrant laborers in this way is a violation of ethics, and we oppose the use of migrants for "strike breaking."